# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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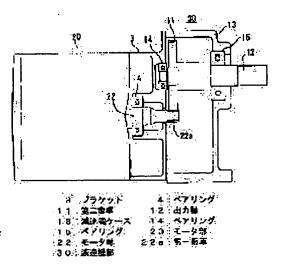
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# (54) GEARED MOTOR

# (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the period of manufacturing a geared motor wherein a motor and a reduction gear are collectively formed integrally and a first gear of the reduction gear is formed at one end of a motor shaft, and provide the geared motor at a low cost wherein noise and vibration are little.

SOLUTION: In the motor shaft, material of the motor shaft is quenched in such a manner that depth of quenching by high frequency heat treatment is deeper than the height of a tooth of a gear and hardness of a case after quenching is HRC 50-58, and the first gear of the reduction gear which is formed at the one end is subjected to gear cutting work by using a cemented carbide hob after quenching. The above motor shaft is used in the geared motor.



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#### **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the GYADO motor which a gearing's depth halfbeak also has [ said first gearing ] the deep hardening layer depth, and, as for a motor shaft, a quenching degree of hardness is quenched by HRC 50-58 by induction heat treatment in the GYADO motor by which the motor section and the reducer section were formed in one, and the first gearing of the reducer section was formed in the motor shaft end section, and is characterized by carrying out gear-cutting processing of said first gearing after quenching.

[Claim 2] The first gearing of the reducer section formed in the end of a motor shaft is a GYADO motor according to claim 1 characterized by for modules being 0.8-1.5 and being the helical gear whose angle of torsion is 20-30 degrees.

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the GYADO motor by which the motor section and the reducer section were formed in one, and the first gearing of the reducer section was formed in the end section of a motor shaft.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The configuration of the conventional common GYADO motor is shown in drawing 4. In drawing, 1 is the motor section and 2 is the motor shaft with which first gearing 2a of the reducer section was processed into the end. It is the bearing to which 3 supports a bracket and 4 supports the motor shaft 2 free [rotation] to a bracket 3. 10 is the reducer section, 11 is the second gearing of the reducer section 10, and a reducer case and the bearing to which an output shaft and 13 support 14 and, as for 12, 15 support an output shaft 12 free [rotation] in the reducer case 13, and the reducer section 10 consists of first gearing 2a, the second gearing 11, an output shaft 12, a reducer case 13, and bearings 14 and 15. In this configuration, if the power source of the motor section 1 is switched on, the motor shaft 2 will rotate, first gearing 2a of the end section of the motor shaft 2 and the second gearing 11 slow down, and an output shaft 12 rotates at a predetermined rotational frequency. [0003] Although the noise and vibration occur in the engagement section of the gearing of the reducer section 10, especially the part which carries out high-speed rotation, it is decide by a gearing's engagement condition, in order to improve an engagement condition, generally a helical gear is adopt, the magnitude makes process tolerance high by polish processing etc. after heat treatment, and it consists of GYADO motors constituted as mentioned above so that the noise and vibration may be control.

[0004] The noise of the reducer section 10 of a GYADO motor and vibration originate in the high-speed rotation section, and it is necessary to finish the tooth form of a high-speed rotating part with high precision. Since it turns at the motor shaft 2 in the heat treatment process which raises the surface hardness of first gearing 2a of the reducer section and distortion of a diameter etc. arises In the condition before heat treatment of a material, leave a finishing stock to each part of first gearing 2a formed in processing and the end of a part which are equipped with bearing 4 grade by hobbing, and it is front-processed into it. As shown in drawing 5, heat treatment which forms a hardening layer in a tooth form front face is performed, and it is manufactured by the process which carries out polish finishing of the part equipped with the part and bearing 4 grade of first gearing 2a.

[0005] Since distortion by heat treatment becomes large so that angle of torsion is so large that the diameter of the motor shaft 2 and the diameter of first gearing 2a are small, the process which carries out polish finishing may be required after heat treatment, the approaches of heat treatment may be any of carburization heat treatment or induction heat treatment, and heat treatment to which the depth of a hardening layer is set to about 1mm from a front face is performed.

[0006] Moreover, the motor shaft 2 forms first gearing 2a by hobbing processing, although induction heat treatment may be carried out, it may change into polish processing by the grinding stone and it may

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finish with hobbing, it is hobbing processing of extent which can review first gearing 2a already formed in this case, and surface hardness is set to about 40 HRC, and the finishing stock is performed by about 0.1-0.2mm.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In order that the conventional GYADO motor shown in drawing 4 as mentioned above might suppress the noise and vibration low, high degree of accuracy was secured according to two processes of performing polish finish or finish-machining by hobbing to finish, after pre-processing which processing of first gearing 2a of the motor shaft 2 leaves a finishing stock from a material, and carries out gear-cutting processing, and heat treatment, but since there were many processing processes, it was long in the manufacture period and the trouble that manufacture cost also became high was.

[0008] This invention is made in order to cancel the above-mentioned trouble, processes processing of the first gearing formed in the end section of the motor shaft of a GYADO motor with high precision for a short period of time, shortens a manufacture period, and aims at offering the noise and the low GYADO motor of vibration by low cost.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A gearing's depth halfbeak also has [the first gearing section] the deep hardening layer depth by induction heat treatment, as for the GYADO motor concerning claim 1 of this invention, a quenching degree of hardness is quenched by HRC 50-58, as for a motor shaft, and the first gearing of the reducer section does gear-cutting processing after quenching.

[0010] The first gearing of the reducer section which formed the GYADO motor concerning claim 2 of this invention in the end of the motor shaft of the configuration of claim 1 is 0.8-1.5, and uses a module as the helical gear whose angle of torsion is 20-30 degrees.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The block diagram of the GYADO motor of the gestalt 1 of operation is shown in gestalt 1. drawing 1 of operation. In drawing, a bracket 3, bearing 4, the second gearing 11, an output shaft 12, the reducer case 13, and the output-shaft bearings 14 and 15 are the same as that of drawing 4 of the conventional configuration. 20 is the motor section, 22 is a motor shaft, and it is the configuration by which first gearing 22a of the reducer section was formed in the end section. 30 is the reducer section and consists of first gearing 22a, the second gearing 11, an output shaft 12, a reducer case 13, and output-shaft bearings 14 and 15.

[0012] Vibration of a GYADO motor and the magnitude of the noise are decided by the engagement condition of the gearing of the reducer section 30, and generally, the helical gear is used so that tooth form may get into gear in bulk and a rate may become large. If angle of torsion of a helical gear is set to beta, it gears in the bulk of a helical gear, and it is proportional to tanbeta, a rate gears in bulk, and it can suppress the noise and vibration low, so that a rate beta is large.

[0013] The height of a gearing's gear tooth is 2.25 times the module, and when about 0.5mm was secured to gear-tooth height as a part for allowances, for example the hardening layer depth of the part of first gearing 22a of the motor shaft 22 is used as a module 1.25, the required quenching depth is needed 3.3mm from a result gearing outer diameter. As the heat treatment approach that the required hardening layer depth is securable, induction heat treatment is suitable and the fragmentary sectional view of quenched first gearing 22a is shown in drawing 2.

[0014] Gear-cutting processing of the ingredient SCM 440 of an about 54-HRC degree of hardness is [Kyushu branch / which was announced in August, 1998 / the Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Chugoku-Shikoku branch, and ] possible for hob processing of the heat-treated ingredient by using a carbide gear hob as shown in the lecture number 313 of the lecture data of a plan Okayama district lecture meeting "high efficiency processing of the small module quantity degree-of-hardness gearing by the coating carbide gear hob." It is shown that gear-cutting processing of a heat treatment ingredient can be performed by this approach. However, by this approach, angle of torsion is comparatively as small as 15 degrees, and the noise of a GYADO motor and the reduction effectiveness of vibration are small. Hobbing of the case of the ingredient SCM 415 of HRC60 shown in the above-mentioned reference is

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carried out before heat treatment. Although the ingredient SCM 440 of HRC54 furthermore shown in this reference is explained to be RF quenching, it is not clearly shown by general RF quenching whether the hardening layer depth is about 0.5-1mm from a front face (front faces, such as an addendum and a tooth flank), therefore it is the ingredient with which the thing of said reference was quenched to the bottom.

[0015] When processing gearing 22a formed in the motor shaft 22 with a hobbing machine, the motor shaft 22 bends by cutting force, and desired process tolerance is not acquired. The amount of deflections of the axial material when carrying out hob processing is proportional to 3 (1/cosbeta), the relation between a module and cutting force is as being shown in drawing 3, and drawing 3 R> 3 shows the cutting force in the case of a module 1.0 as 1. The amount of deflections by cutting force becomes small, so that it becomes large, and angle-of-torsion beta can perform highly precise gear-cutting processing by the hobbing machine by enlarging angle-of-torsion beta to some extent.

[0016] Moreover, although rigidity will become large and the amount of deflections will become small if a module is large, cutting force becomes large, gear-cutting processing by the hobbing machine becomes difficult, and a maximum of 1.5 about are suitable for a module.

[0017] Mn steel besides the ingredient whose carbon content with the cheap sufficient marketability as an ingredient of a motor shaft is 0.3 - 0.5%, for example, machine structural-carbon-steel S30 C-S50C, and chromium molybdenum steels SCM432-SCM445, nickel steel, nickel-Cr steel, Cr steel, etc. can be used. It is possible although uniform quenching with a depth [ of a hardening layer ] of 4mm needs an advanced technique for such an ingredient by high-frequency heating. Processing by the carbide gear hob can be performed by quenching quenching at about 60 HRC, and heat-treating so that the quenching degree of hardness of a hardening layer may serve as HRC 50-58 by tempering.

[0018] Since it gears in the bulk of the helical gear of angle-of-torsion beta and a rate is proportional to tanbeta, it is well known by gearing in the bulk in the case of 20 degrees of angle of torsion over the case of 15 degrees of angle of torsion, and the ratio of a rate becoming 1.36 times, and making angle-of-torsion beta of a helical gear into 20 degrees or more that the noise and vibration fall notably. Moreover, the amount of deflections at the time of gear-cutting processing decreases with 0.92 times in proportion to 3 (1-/cosbeta), and the larger one of angle-of-torsion beta is good also from this point. On the other hand, since thrust loading generated in shaft orientations will become large and the burden of the shaft orientations of bearing will become large if angle-of-torsion beta becomes large, 30 degrees of angle-of-torsion beta are a limit. Since it is such, it is appropriate for angle-of-torsion beta to choose it as the include angle of the range of 20 degrees - 30 degrees.

[0019] The module of the gearing of the reducer section 30 of a GYADO motor from the above thing the case of 0.8 to about 1.5 As for the motor shaft 22, the quenching depth is secured to about 4mm from a gearing finishing outer diameter by high-frequency heating. By setting the degree of hardness after quenching to HRC 50-58, carrying out the depth of a hardening layer to more than gear-tooth height, and manufacturing first gearing 22a after quenching at the process by the carbide gear hob which carries out gear-cutting processing The motor shaft equipped with the highly precise gearing can manufacture cheaply for a short period of time, and the noise and the low GYADO motor of vibration with a short manufacture period can be offered by low cost.

[Effect of the Invention] The GYADO motor concerning claim 1 of this invention Since a gearing's depth halfbeak also had [ the motor shaft / the hardening layer depth ] the deep first gearing section by induction heat treatment, the quenching degree of hardness was quenched at HRC 50-58 and the first gearing of the reducer section did gear-cutting processing after quenching The motor shaft equipped with the highly precise gearing can manufacture cheaply for a short period of time, and the noise and the low GYADO motor of vibration with a short manufacture period can be offered by low cost.
[0021] Since the first gearing of the reducer section which formed the GYADO motor concerning claim 2 of this invention in the end of the motor shaft of the configuration of claim 1 used the module as the helical gear whose angle of torsion it is 0.8-1.5 and is 20-30 degrees, a motor shaft can manufacture him for a short period of time, and he can manufacture the noise and the low GYADO motor of vibration by

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low cost.

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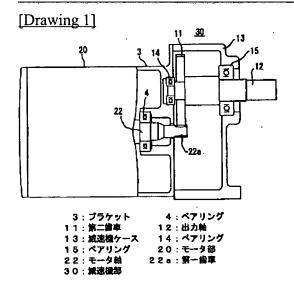
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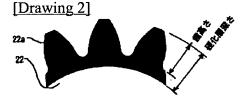
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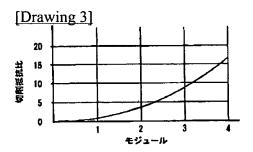
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## **DRAWINGS**

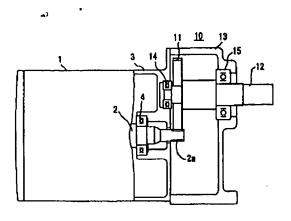


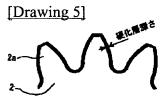




[Drawing 4]

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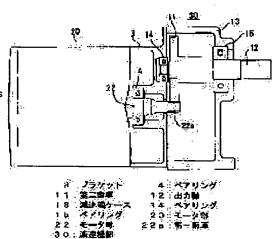
**INOUE SHUNJI SAKURAGI ISAO NISHIOKA MASAO** SUZUKI NORIKATA

#### (54) GEARED MOTOR

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SOLUTION: In the motor shaft, material of the motor shaft is quenched in such a manner that depth of quenching by high frequency heat treatment is deeper than the height of a tooth of a gear and hardness of a case after quenching is HRC 50-58, and the first gear of the reduction gear which is formed at the one end is subjected to gear cutting work by using a cemented carbide hob after quenching. The above motor shaft is used in the geared motor.



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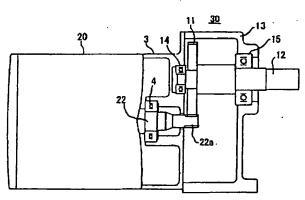
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# (54) 【発明の名称】 ギャードモータ

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 モータ部と減速機部一体に形成され、モータ軸の一端に減速機部の第一歯車が形成されたギャードモータの製作期間を短縮し、騒音、振動の少ないギャードモータを低コストで提供する。

【解決手段】 モータ軸の材料を高周波熱処理による焼き入れ深さが歯車の歯の高さよりも深く、焼き入れ後の硬化層の硬度がHRC50~58に焼き入れし、一端部に形成した減速機部の第一歯車を焼き入れ後に超硬ホブにより歯切り加工したモータ軸を使用した構成とした。



3: ブラケット 4: ペアリング 11: 第二書車 12: 出力軸 13: 減速操ケース 14: ペアリング 16: ペアリング 20: モータ部 22: モータ軸 22a: 第一歯車 30: 減速機節 【請求項1】 モータ部と減速機部が一体に形成され、モータ軸一端部に減速機部の第一歯車が形成されたギャードモータにおいて、モータ軸は、前記第一歯車が高周波熱処理によって、硬化層深さが歯車の歯高さよりも深く、焼き入れ硬度がHRC50~58に焼き入れされ、前記第一歯車は焼き入れ後に歯切り加工されていることを特徴とするギャードモータ。

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【請求項2】 モータ軸の一端に形成された減速機部の第一歯車は、モジュールが $0.8\sim1.5$ であり、ねじれ角が $20\sim30^\circ$ のはすば歯車であることを特徴とする請求項1記載のギャードモータ。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明はモータ部と減速機部が一体に形成され、モータ軸の一端部に減速機部の第一歯車が形成されたギャードモータに関するものである。

#### [0002]

【0003】以上のように構成されたギャードモータでは、減速機部10の歯車の噛み合い部、特に高速回転する部分において騒音、振動が発生するが、その大きさは歯車の噛み合い状態によって決まり、噛み合い状態をよくするために一般的にははすば歯車が採用され、熱処理後に研磨加工などによって加工精度を高くして、騒音、振動が抑制されるように構成されている。

【0004】ギャードモータの減速機部10の騒音、振動は高速回転部に起因し、高速回転部分の歯形は高精度に仕上げておく必要がある。モータ軸2は減速機部の第一歯車2aの表面硬度を高める熱処理工程において曲がり、直径の歪み等が生じるので、素材の熱処理前の状態において、ベアリング4等が装着される部分の加工および一端にホブ切りにより形成される第一歯車2aのそれぞれの部分に仕上げ代を残して前加工され、図5に示すように歯形表面に硬化層を形成する熱処理を行ない、第一歯車2aの部分およびベアリング4等が装着される部

分を研磨仕上げする工程により製作されている。

【0005】モータ軸2の直径および第一歯車2aの直径が小さいほど、ねじれ角が大きいほど熱処理による歪みが大きくなるので、熱処理後に研磨仕上げをする工程は必要であり、熱処理の方法は浸炭熱処理または高周波熱処理のいずれであってもよく、硬化層の深さは表面から1mm程度となる熱処理が行われる。

【0006】また、モータ軸2はホブ切り加工により第一歯車2aを形成し、高周波熱処理し、砥石による研磨加工に変えてホブ切りにより仕上げを行う場合もあるが、この場合はすでに形成された第一歯車2aをさらえる程度のホブ切り加工であり、表面硬度はHRC40程度にし、仕上げ代は0.1~0.2mm程度で行われている。

#### [0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記のように図4に示した従来のギャードモータは、騒音、振動を低く抑えるために、モータ軸2の第一歯車2aの加工は素材から仕上げ代を残して歯切り加工する前加工と熱処理後に研磨仕上またはホブ切りによる仕上げする仕上げ加工を行なう2つの工程により高精度が確保されるが、加工工程が多いために製作期間が長く、製作コストも高くなる問題

[0 0008] この発明は、上記問題点を解消するために またれまのであり、ギャードモータのモータ軸の一端 動に形成する第一関車の加工を短期間で高精度に加工して製作期間を短縮し、騒音、振動の低いギャードモータ を低コストで提供することを目的とするものである。

#### [0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明の請求項1に係るギャードモータは、モータ軸は、第一歯車部が高周波熱処理によって硬化層深さが歯車の歯高さよりも深く、焼き入れ硬度がHRC50~58に焼き入れされ、減速機部の第一歯車は焼き入れ後に歯切り加工したものである。

【0010】この発明の請求項2に係るギャードモータは、請求項1の構成のモータ軸の一端に形成した減速機部の第一歯車は、モジュールを0.8~1.5であり、ねじれ角が20~30°のはすば歯車としたものである。

#### [0011]

【発明の実施の形態】実施の形態1. 図1に実施の形態1のギャードモータの構成図を示す。図において、ブラケット3、ベアリング4、第二歯車11、出力軸12、減速機ケース13、出力軸ベアリング14、15は従来の構成の図4と同一である。20はモータ部、22はモータ軸であり、一端部に減速機部の第一歯車22aが形成された形状である。30は減速機部であり、第一歯車22a、第二歯車11、出力軸12、減速機ケース13、出力軸ベアリング14、15で構成されている。【0012】ギャードモータの振動、騒音の大きさは減

速機部 300 歯車の噛み合い状態により決まるものであり、一般的には歯形はかさなり噛み合い率が大きくなるようにはすば歯車が使用されている。はすば歯車のねじれ角を $\beta$ とすると、はすば歯車のかさなり噛み合い率は $\tan \beta$ に比例し、かさなり噛み合い率 $\beta$ が大きいほど騒音、振動を低く抑えることができるものである。

【0013】歯車の歯の高さはモジュールの2.25倍であり、モータ軸22の第一歯車22aの部分の硬化層深さは歯高さに余裕分として0.5mm程度を確保すると、例えばモジュール1.25とした場合、必要な焼き入れ深さは仕上がり歯車外径から3.3mm必要となる。必要な硬化層深さが確保できる熱処理方法としては高周波熱処理が適切であり、焼き入れされた第一歯車22aの部分断面図を図2に示す。

【0014】熱処理された材料のホブ加工は、1998 年8月に発表された日本機械学会・中国四国支部・九州 支部合同企画岡山地方講演会の講演資料の講演番号31 3 「コーティング超硬ホブによる小モジュール高硬度歯 車の高能率加工」に示されているように超硬ホブを使用 することにより、HRC54程度の硬度の材料SCM4 40の歯切り加工が可能である。この方法により熱処理 材料の歯切り加工ができることが示されている。しか し、この方法ではねじれ角が15°と比較的小さく、ギ ャードモータの騒音、振動の低減効果は小さい。上記文 献に示されるHRC60の材料SCM415の場合は、 熱処理前にホブ切りされている。さらにこの文献に示さ れたHRC54の材料SCM440は高周波焼き入れと 説明されているが、一般的な高周波焼き入れでは硬化層 深さが表面(歯先や歯面等の表面)から0.5~1mm 程度であり、従って、前記文献のものが歯底まで焼き入 30 れされた材料であるか否かは明確に示されていない。

【0015】モータ軸22に形成される歯車22aをホブ盤により加工する場合、切削抵抗によりモータ軸22がたわみ所望の加工精度が得られない。ホブ加工するときの軸材のたわみ量は $(1/cos\beta)^3$ に比例し、モジュールと切削抵抗の関係は図3に示すとおりであり、図3はモジュール1.0の場合の切削抵抗を1として示したものである。ねじれ角 $\beta$ は大きくなるほど切削抵抗によるたわみ量が小さくなり、ねじれ角 $\beta$ をある程度大きくすることにより、ホブ盤による高精度の歯切り加工ができる。

【0016】また、モジュールが大きいと剛性は大きくなり、たわみ量は小さくなるが、切削抵抗は大きくなり、ホブ盤による歯切り加工は困難となり、モジュールは最大1.5程度が適当である。

【0017】モータ軸の材料としては、安価な市場性のよい炭素含有量が0.3~0.5%の材料、例えば機械構造用炭素鋼S30C~S50C、クロムモリブデン鋼SCM432~SCM445の他、Mn鋼、Ni鋼、Ni ーCr鋼、Cr鋼等が使用できる。このような材料を高

周波加熱により、硬化層の深さ4mmの均一な焼き入れは高度な技術を必要とするが可能である。焼き入れはHRC60程度に焼き入れし、焼き戻しによって硬化層の焼き入れ硬度はHRC50~58となるように熱処理することにより、超硬ホブによる加工を行うことができる。

【0018】ねじれ角 $\beta$ のはすば歯車のかさなり噛み合い率は  $tan\beta$ に比例するので、ねじれ角 $15^\circ$  の場合に対するねじれ角 $20^\circ$  の場合のかさなり噛み合い率の比は 1.36倍となり、はすば歯車のねじれ角 $\beta$ を  $20^\circ$  以上にすることにより、騒音、振動が顕著に低下することは周知のとおりである。また歯切り加工時のたわみ量は  $(1/cos\beta)^3$ に比例して 0.92 倍と少なくなり、この点からもねじれ角 $\beta$ は大きい方がよい。一方、ねじれ角 $\beta$ が大きくなると軸方向に発生するスラスト荷重が大きくなり、軸受の軸方向の負担が大きくなるので、ねじれ角 $\beta$ は  $30^\circ$  が限度である。このようなことからねじれ角 $\beta$ は  $20^\circ$   $\sim 30^\circ$  の範囲の角度に選択するのが適当である。

【0019】以上のことからギャードモータの減速機部30の歯車のモジュールは0.8~1.5程度の場合は、モータ軸22は高周波加熱によって焼き入れ深さが歯車仕上げ外径から4mm程度に確保され、焼き入れ後の硬度はHRC50~58とし、硬化層の深さを歯高さ以上とし、第一歯車22aは焼き入れ後に超硬ホブによる歯切り加工する工程で製作することにより、高精度の歯車を備えたモータ軸が短期間で安価に製作でき、製作期間の短い、騒音、振動の低いギャードモータを低コストで提供することができる。

# [0020]

【発明の効果】この発明の請求項1に係るギャードモータは、モータ軸は、第一歯車部が高周波熱処理によって硬化層深さが歯車の歯高さよりも深く、焼き入れ硬度はHRC50~58に焼き入れし、減速機部の第一歯車は焼き入れ後に歯切り加工したので、高精度の歯車を備えたモータ軸が短期間で安価に製作でき、製作期間の短い、騒音、振動の低いギャードモータを低コストで提供することができる。

【0021】この発明の請求項2に係るギャードモータは、請求項1の構成のモータ軸の一端に形成した減速機部の第一歯車は、モジュールを0.8~1.5であり、ねじれ角が20~30°のはすば歯車としたので、モータ軸が短期間で製作でき、騒音、振動の低いギャードモータを低コストで製作できる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 実施の形態1のギャードモータの断面図である。

【図2】 図1のモータ軸の一端部の第一歯車の部分拡大図である。

【図3】 モジュールと切削抵抗比の関係を示す図であ

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る。

【図4】 従来のギャードモータの断面図である。

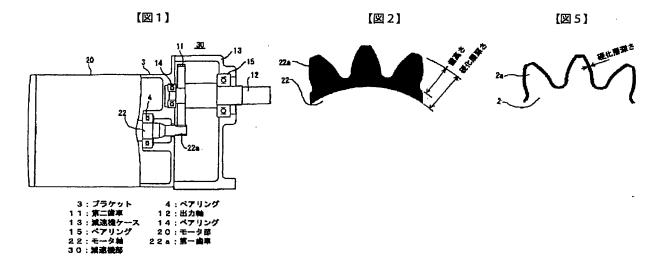
【図5】 従来のギャードモータのモータ軸の一端部の

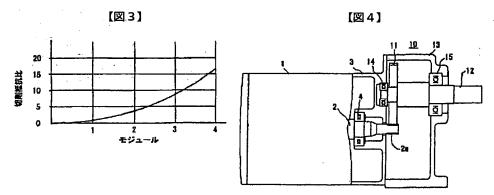
第一歯車の部分拡大図である。

【符号の説明】

3 ブラケット、4 ベアリング、11 第二歯車、12 出力軸、13 減速機ケース、14 ベアリング、15 ベアリング、20 モータ部、22 モータ軸、22a 第一歯車。

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